LORD SACKVILLE AS A SACRIFICE. HIS LETTER ENRAGED THE PRESIDENT, AND MR. CLEVELAND HAD TO FIND VENT

FOR HIS WRATH. everything else that Mr. Cleveland has done since he was renominated, his-action in the Sackville matter has not had the result that he and his managers hoped. It was impossible to find jubilant Democrats, but Republicans who were highly pleased with the outcome of this matter were everywhere. It was specially so when it became known that the ident had simply seted in this matter involving the diplematic relations between Great Britain and this country on the suggestion of Colonel Brice, be-cause the Irish voters had deserted them by hundreds asequence of it. Colonel Brice telegraphed the in consequence of it. Colonel Bire tends something Preddent late on Tuesday afternoon that something must be done to save himself, and Mr. Cleveland, must be done to save himself, and Mr. Cleveland, must be done to save himself, and Mr. Cleveland, may louis be promised to do, forgetting what he had previously promised to do, called the Cabinot together and instructed Secretary Bayard to act. The dating back of the Secretary's letter was also another cause of comment, and it showed every one to just what unfair and unjust extremes the President and all associated with him will go to save themselves. If it is possible, this of work by the President has fallen flatter than his Retaliatory message did, and the effect will be to drive voters away from him because of his faciliat-

ing political methods.

There were some Democrats who thought that the kicking out of Lord sackville would really have good political results, but the same Democrats went into

extasies of joy over the Retallatory message, Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles E. Coon said that this would be one of the most humiliating chapters in the history of our country. The undue haste and lack of international courtesy which the President has pursued is simply a matter of shame to the entire country," he concluded. Senator Fassett, secretary of the Republican

National Committee, spoke earnestly and for the other embers of the committee when he said:
"The President is simply trying to make political capital out of this affair, but it will avail him nothing,

acting in this reckless manner."

Theren G. Strong gave vent to his opinions in this

"It was an exceedingly bad blunder for Lord Sacl ville, but it revealed the true feeling of British sentient in regard to what British interests in this country require. Now, the President, after seeing disastrous effect that this feeling has had on his candidacy, has endeavored by herole measures to at desire of Englishmen to see him elected."

Ex-Secretary of State Hamilton Fish told a Tribune reporter last evening that Mr. Cleveland's action had n a complete surprise to him. "I did not supse," he said, laughingly, "that there was courage ough in the Cabinet of the present Administration to take such a step. I have no doubt that such a thing would never have occurred had it not been for the fact that we are just on the eve of the election That letter burt: it made the Administration mad, for It let out a secret. When the effect of the letter was it became evident that something must be done if possible to stay the mischief. Well, the mischief is done. As for poor West, he was only serving the interests, as he thought, of his own country and the Government he represents. It would have all right, as far as he was concerned, if he had not gotten himself and the Administration into such a scrape. He personally is an agreeable, pleasant gentleman, but unfortunately for him, he met with a shrewd, wide-awake Yankee, and of course the Yankee ne out of the encounter ahead. Since he was trying to serve the purpose of his Government he will, I suppose, be rewarded with something better than his nt position when he gets home.

It is no unheard-of thing for the United States to request the recall of a Minister. Such a thing has frequently occurred, and wherein the praise for Mr. Cleveland's action l'es I fail to see, especially when one considers the circumstances of the cast. Nothing unusually sectous was done about the matter until tration and the Democratic party. So why should apy one consider this action in any other light? The letter did hurt," he said again, with a smile, "au.! the pain of it has caused some things to be done, as I said before, which otherwise would not have been done. That seems to me to be the sum and substance of the wirdle affair.

of the wicle afair.

Ex-Secretary of State William M. Evarts when seen by a reporter last evening said that he had given his views on the Democratic dilemma in his address of the afternoon at the sub-Treasury. His words regarding the matter, are given in The Tribune's report of the meeting in another column.

The sub-Executive Committee of the County Democracy last evening passed resolutions commending President Cleveland for his action with reference to Minister Sackville.

Wallace Bruce said on Tuesday night in his speech at Peekskill that the blundering British Minister should no longer be called Lord Sackville-West, but Lord Skedaddle-East.

COURT CIRCLES OPPOSED CHAMBERLAIN. Ottawa, Oct. 31 (Special).—In Ministerial circles to-night it is stated that Mr. Chamberlain was sounded by Lord Salisbury before the present crisis as to an offer of the appointment to succeed Lord Sackville in the event of the latter returning to England Court circles, however, were not favorable to Champerlain's appointment, and the names of one member of the orth party and of a recent occupant of the Colonial office, both of whom have had a long official and diplomatic training, have been mentioned to Lord Salisbury as more acceptable to the Queen than that of Mr. Chamberlain or Sir Charles Tapper.

Feeling in Canada on the dismissal of Lord Sack-

ville is one of growing uneasiness at the possibility of war. SACKVILLE THE MARTYR.

MR. CLEVELAND'S BASE INGRATITUDE.

PURSUING A HISTERICKY FOREIGN POLICY. PURSUING A HISTERICKY FOREIGN POLICY. From The New-York Herald (Administration organ).

What we believe the better sense of the American people will conclude is that the President has allowed his temper to get the better of his judgment in his manner of dealing with this matter; and especially in that he has permitted his Secretary of State to hissier and make mouths at the British Minister, as though he was a schoolboy. The history of our foreign intercourse is on the whole the most honorable part of our history. It ought to be dear to every American, and it ought to be sacred to every Secretary of State. Mr. Cleveland is still new to public affairs. It was the duty of his Secretary of State to give him sober advice—to caution him against hasty, undignified or intemperate action. Mr. Bayard has been long in public life; he is presumably familiar with both the history of our foreign relations and the tone proper to be observed in their conduct.

What strikes us disagreeably, and will so strike all Americans jesious of their conduct of this Sackville matter, has utterly failed to advise the President rightly, and has conducted himself in a manner which must make every American ashamed. We do not remember any public man who, in such a position, has so utterly forgotten himself and the preprieties attaching to his important place.

We trust he (the President) will make haste to dismiss Mr. Bayard and ret himself a Secretary of State who in a nemergency scolds like a hysterfeky woman is not a safe man for any President, but least of all for one like Mr. Cleveland, who, with the best intentions, is not as fully at home in the conduct of our foreign relations as though he had made these a study of his life. From The New-York Herald (Administration organ).

CRUEL TO A CLUMSY FRIEND.

From The Buffalo Express.

If Mr. Cleveland should run his Lordship the Baron Sackville out of the country, it would be the basest act of ingratitude of which Mr. Cleveland has yet been guilty. His Lordship tried, in his clumsy English way, to help the pro-English candidates, and his good intent should be recognized. intent should be recognized.

The fact that he got caught at it, and has done an infinite deal of mischief to the friends he tried to serve, should not condemn him so long as it is apparent that his 'art was true.

NO TRUE SENSE OF THE INSULT SHOWN.

From The Philadelphia Press.

He is in the position of a man who first smiles at

A Return to Duty.

This is always desirable, and the speedler it takes blace the better. Doubly welcome is it in the case of those usually industrious little organs, the hidneys which, when they go on a strike-so to speak-and dro work, seriously impair the health in more than one way. Pirst and foremost, their inaction begets their disease, which is hydra-headed, including such dangerous maindles as Bright's disease and diabetes. Next, when inactive they fall to assist in removing from the blood impurities they fail to assist in removing room has been impuritive that beget rheumatism, gout and droppy. Third, their fraction weakens the bladder. All this is preventable and remedial by the pleusant promoter of organic action, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, at once a tonic and a regulator. This gently but effectually impels the kidneys to return to duty, and strengthens them and the bladder. Upon the bowels, stomach and liver it likewise exerts slating and invigorating influence, and it strengthens the system, and averts and remedies maturia and rhoums

gross insult to himself, then mildly deprecates it and several days later concludes to resent it. THAT LETTER TO MURCHISON IS NOT OFFSET.

From The Boston Journal.

It is quite obvious that this act of the President does not diminish in the least the significance of the Sackville letter. The damaging quality of that letter was the ingenuous and evidently sincere indorsement which it gave to the President, as an official expression of English sentiment touching the election, it had an importance which dwarfed into insignificance the hot contention of the Democratic papers over two or three disputed questions from the London papers. It was equivalent to asserting that Mr. Cleveland was, as he has been regarded by Republiacus—an English candidate in his sympathies and policy—and that the apparent animosity which entered into his Retallation message was mere politics, and had no meaning. In other words, the assumed severity of the President would pass away after the election and he could be counted upon for that policy of "friend-ship and free trade." The mischief was done when Lord Sackville thus exposed the insincertity of Cleveland and expressed—as a representative of Great Britain—confidence in his friendliness. Nothing that can be done now, certainly nothing that the President can do, can diminish the injury wrought by the found out is at once futtle apd puerile.

NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW. From The Boston Journal.

NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW.

From The New-York Mail and Express.

We can well imagine that it was a disagreeable necessity, and that even the President in the face of ceriain defeat could not willingly play a so brutal and ungrateful game of politics. He had to dismiss his friend and ally because, in his endeavor to aid his re-election, he had committed an indiscretion. We do not wonder that the English press assail our politicians. From The New-York Mail and Express.

IRISH-AMERICANS CANNOT BE DECRIVED.

From The New-York Press.

This, of course, is only a vain attempt to regain the hopelessly lost Irish-American vote. But Irish-Americans know that the Democrats are angry with Lord Sackville-West because he told the truth, not because he attempted to influence the vote of an American citizen. They will not be cheated by this bit of byplay. JOHN BULL FIRST CAREFULLY PLACATED.

From The New-York Times (Dem.)

There has been no unseemly haste in the proceeding of our Government, and care has been taken to avoid any action which in substance or manner could be deemed offensive to Great Britain. THIS COLOSSAL FACT STILL UNALTERED.

From The New-Haven Journal and Courier. Mr. Cleveland is regarded with intense admiration (across the water), not merely because he has yielded to British influence and favored British interests at the sacrifice of American rights in the fisheries question, but mainly because, in the face of public sentiment and of most instructive experience, he has proposed a return to an essentially British policy.

WELL, IT IS JUST POSSIBLE. From The Boston Advertiser.

From The Boston Advertiser.

If this notice is given as a political expedient, with the vain hope of bolstering up a sinking cause by a show of indignation, . . then it is a cheap bravade, worse than worthless for its presumable purpose, and likely to give just offence to a great Nation. . . Can it be that the President values the National dignity less than the chance of making a reckless stroke for a second term? ONE THING MY LORD'S BAGGAGE WILL NOT CONTAIN.

From The San Francisco Chronicle. Lord Sackville must go, but he leaves a letter behind him, and his exit does not alter the truth a single particle.

ONLY A BRIEF SPASM OF SPUNK. From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is the best reason to believe that the extraordinary and superfluous determination of rigidity to the alleged spinal column of our foreign policy is calculated to last just seven dars.

THAT LETTER IS NOT DISMISSED, THOUGH. From The Hartford Courant.

From The Hartford Courant.

But litera scripta manet—the written letter remains. It is one thing to got rid of the friendly, but blundering Minister, it will be found quite another undertaking to get rid of the fact that he has advised naturalized citizens of English birth to vote for Mr. Cleveland next Tuesday in the interest of England. That fact, like the stain on Lady Macbeth's hand, will not out. Lord Sackville may go his way, musing on human and Democratic ingratitude; but his letter stays.

PROPRIETY HAS BEEN SACRIFICED

From The Boston Herald (Ardent Cleveland Advocate.) From The Boston Herald (Ardent Cleveland Advocate.)
There is a proper way of doing things, even when
you are inflicting punishment, and we cannot but
think that in the present case propriety has been
somewhat sacrificed under the stress of the political
situation. Assuredly, if a Presidential election were
not so near, less peremptory action would have been
taken toward the British Minister. He would have
been given to understand that he was no longer a persona grata at Washington. But he would not
have been turned out of the country in such a headlong way. We could wish that in dealing with
him the Administration had displayed less haste to
do the bidding of nervous politicians.

THERE WAS NO REBUFF LAST YEAR.

President Cleveland will lock the stable door, now that the horse has been stolen. MR. BAYARD'S CULTOUS VACILLATION.

From The Baltimore American.

On the following did the publication of the letter) appeared an interview with the Secretary of State, in which he considered the letter a private matter. Subsequently he modified his views and intimated that it was an impertment interference with American politics, and finally he stated that Lord Sackville had been sufficiently rebuked and nothing further would be doze. STRAINING AT A GNAT; SWALLOWING A CAMEL.

Mr. Bayard's formal presentation of the matter is adroitly framed to magnify minor features of the matter complained of, and divert attention from the praises lavished on Mr. Cleveland for his "soundness on the free-trade question" and his kindness in "not enforcing the Retaliation act passed by Congress" early in 1887. YOU CAN'T SET HUMPTY DUMPTY UP AGAIN.

From The Albany Express. Lord Sackville's letter has done its deadly work. It has ruined a diplomat who thought he saw an opportunity to do a service to his own country, in a quiet way. It has ruined a Presidential candidate's prospects of re-election.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN OPINIONS. THE PERFORMANCE OF A DEMAGOGUE.

From The St. James's Gazette (London). As Lord Sachville is technically in the wreng, England cannot resent the affront which Mr. Bayard has put upon it by declaring that he cannot continue to hold communication with Lord Sackville. Englishmen can only pity American statesmen for the strange things they do in order to obligo caucuses.

AMEITION GETS THE LEST OF COURTESY. From The London Globe.

From The London Globe.
The uncourteous announcement might create very strained relations between the two countries. Fortunately, its true character is recognized on both sides. Lord Sackville has been subjected to unmannerly treatment by both Mr. Fayard and President Gleveland. If the Minister comes back it will be simply because Mr. Cleveland's ambition to be elected President a second time soars far above the requirements of interactional courtesy and good will.

EXTREME AND UNUSUAL HARSHNESS. From The Montreal Herald.

The action of the President appears to be extreme and unusual.

WELL, THERE IS NO TELLING. . From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Suppose Minister Phelps had written a private letter to some pseudo American during the election in England, saving that although Mr. Gladstone's party semined to be more in accord with American principles, yet Lord Salisbury could be trusted to concede all the Irish needed. Does the most excited American Imagine that we should have taken notice of his indescription? description of ALLOWANCES MUST BE MADE FOR THE SITUA-

TION. From The Montreal Gazette.

The exigencies of the Presidential election have precipitated Mr. Cleveland's action, and compelled him in order to save his chances with anti-British voters to take a step that for harshness has few precedents in diplomatic usage.

QUITE A NEEDLESS ANXIETY. From The Toronto Globe.

This (Cleveland's enforcement of the retallation law, of which there is a rumor) will be a deplorable event, and one, too, likely to breed very serious difficulties. Canada may be injured, but cannot be disgraced by the President's resort to so aggressive a policy. No true Canadian will say that our Government should crawl in terror for the sake of averting the blow.

A CANADIAN JOB'S COMFORTER. From The Toronto Mail.

He stuck his nose into American home affairs by counselling an elector about how he should vote and influence others to vote.

THE ARCTIC FLEET SOUTH OF HERALD ISLAND. New-Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31.—The latest advices from the whaling fleet in the Arctic state that the thirteen whaling vessels reported to be frozen in are together and are afteen miles south from Herald island, instead of twenty miles north, as before reported.

IN MEMORY OF MARTIN LUTHER'S WORK.

The celebration of the STIES anniversary of the Refer-mation called together a large number of Lutherans at Association Hall last night. The celebration was held under the auspices of the Martin Luther Society of New-York. After Luther's favorite Psalm had been read by the Rev. Dr. G. F. Crotelle, George P. Ockershausen, the first vice-president of the society, delivered a brief but ntiting address of welcome and then introduced the orater of the evening, the Rev. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia. Dr. Muhlenberg delivered a scholarly oration on "Melanethon," in which he carefully reviewed the life of the great reformer from his birth in 1497 on the banks of the Rhine to his death, fourteen years after

Styles That Prevail.

400 Short Pants Suits for boys up to 14 years old; corded, plaited or plain Jackets, single and double breasted, the remand of fine wholesale lots, now marked \$4 and \$6 for our retail trade, and casaly worth \$6 and \$8. HACKETT, CARHART & CO., N. & Cor. Canalet, and B. way.

DEMOCRATS SCARED BY DEFECTIONS. THE LABOR CANDIDATE DECLINES ALL THE

OFFERS MADE TO HIM. The Democratic State Committee are frightened as election day draws near at the defec-tions from the National ticket. There have been whispers that a considerable part of the voters who will support the candidacy of James J. Coogan for Mayor are likely to vote for Harrison and Morton. It was also feared that there would be trading of votes for Coogan. Last evening a strong effort was made by representatives of the Democratic State Committee to have Coogan get out of the race. He was assured that all his expenses up to the present time would be paid, and it was hinted that, in consideration of his withdrawal, he would be favorably considered as the

united Democratic candidate for Mayor in 1890. Mr. Coogan did not take kindly to the proposition. He could see no reason why he should withdraw now, after having spent several thousand dollars and de-voted two weeks of valuable time in bringing up his candidacy before the public. To his friends Mr. Coogan declares that he is in the race to stay. He has borrowed \$60,000 on mortgage from the New-York Life Insurance Company. The property given as se-curity is situated on the southwest corner of Eighth-ave. and Thirty-first-st. The term for which the mortgage is given is one year. The mortgage was registered yesterday afternoon.

At the Coogan headquarters in the Belvedere Hotel the preparations for to-night's mass-meeting in Union were the principal business on hand. A resolution indorsing Mr. Coogan for Mayor and signed by the following labor men, was received: John H. Sayres, Edward E. Kunze, secretary District Assembly 49; James E. Quinn, Master Workman District Assembly 49; Walter R. Westbrook, Clothing Cutters' Union; Alexander D. McDonald, M. J. Kelley, Andrew D. Best, James H. Magee, Master Workman District Assembly 226, railroad employes, and Morti-

Mayor Hewitt wrote a letter to Police Superintendent Murray yesterday saying, in effect, that he has been informed that the "opponents of good government" will plaster the town with " guiter suipe notices" Saturday night, which will announce Mr. Hewitt's withdrawal from the Mayoralty contest. He requests the superintendent to prevent the placarding of such an announcement. The Mayor says: Of course, I do not intend to withdraw, and I do not wish that the law shall be violated by allowing these notices to be affixed to the curb-stones."

An anonymous circular-what Mr. Hewitt would call a "gutter-snipe notice."-is being sent out from the Hewitt headquarters addressed "To Republicans," and signed "A Republican," the object of which is to voters believe that Colonel Erhardt has no chance of election, and that the race is between Gran and Hewitt. In doing this the following misrepresentations are made: "Of the 287,000 votes registered, probably 260,000 will be polled. Mr. Daven port's vote in 1885 was 75,506; give Erhardt an inport's vote in 1885 was 70,300; give Ernaut an accrease of 15,000 on that of the increased registery; allow Coogan what are the lowest estimates for him, 30,000; at the very least 33 per cent of these votes are Republican (10,000); 30 per cent of the Republican votes which Mr. Hewitt will certainly getworld be 25,000. Then the vote would stand, Hewitt 90,000, Grant 80,000, Erhardt 60,000, Coogan 20,000.

itt 90,000, Grant 80,000, Erhardt 60,000, Coegan 30,000.

The fallacious character of this estimate is evident on the slightest examination. On the basis of 260,000 votes polled, there is no reason for placing Erhardt's vote at less than 37 1-2 per cent, which will give him 97,500 votes. Take from the remainder Coogan's 30,000, and there are 132,500 to be divided between Grant and Hewitt. Without Republican support, no sance man will give Hewitt over 50,000. This would leave \$2,500 for Grant, electing Erhardt by 15,000 plurality. Only a bogus "Republican's would be guilty of such apparent fallacy.

At Sheriff Grant's headquarters, in the Union Square Hotel, yesterday, a large number of Mayor Hewitt's supporters either called or sent letters declaring their Intention of following Tammany's lead, at least for Mayor.

at least for Mayor.

PROTECTION AND SURPLUS DISCUSSED.

CONGRESSMAN PHELPS SHOWS THE ADVANTAGE OF ONE AND HOW THE OTHER MAY BE USED. The Republicans of Ridgewood, N. J., had their little town ablaze with illuminations last night to welcome visiting clubs from miles around, who joined in a great parade, and to honor William Walter Phelps, who addressed a great assemblage in a big tent. En-

thusiasm ran high. Mr. Phelps received a fitting welcome from his fellow-citizens of Bergen County. began with the assertion that the protective tariff is the cause of America's national prosperity. Free Traders argued that it was not the tariff, but the National characteristics and the natural resources; but other countries with such resources had not the same prosperity, and Americans with the same characteristics of thrift and energy lacked the prosperity before the tariff of 1861.

Mr. Phelps said that Germany was the leading country in Europe in the practice of protection, and therefore in prosperity. Germany, poor at the start, has practised protection nine years. Nine years are not so good as a hundred years. But nine years have done a great deal, and Bismarck has seen no reason to regret his decision that the policy of the German Empire should be protection. Its wages are continnally rising; its business constantly increases. not long ago," added Mr. Phelps, "I saw that an in vestigating committee pardoned a contractor for detay in completing a post office in an English town because he had to await the arrival of iron brackets that were contracted for in Germany. England im-

porting manufactured iron from Germany ! The President preferred to loan the surplus to the banks, instead of reducing the public debt. He gave the use of \$60,000,000, without interest, to certain National banks. I am not here to declare a relation of cause and effect, but I am here to testify to facts. The Bank Clerks' Association showed the longest and finest line in Saturday's procession. I know three bank presidents in New-York. The president, say, of the Loveloy National Bank, always a Republican, takes no interest this year in politics, and will not vote; the president of the Sumner National Bank, always a Republican, thinks he will throw his vote away into the air; he will vote for Fisk; and the president of the wilson National Bank, always a Republican, concludes that Cleveland's financial policy is so good be must vote for him. I wonder how much the stockholders of these banks will send to the Democratic National Committee? I don't know how much they have sent. I know how they have sent. I know how they cand afford to send larger checks than Cleveland. 'There are millions in it.'"

ANSWERING GENERAL KEARNY'S SON. THE POLICY OF CLEVELAND TOWARD VETERANS NOT IN ACCORD WITH THE LIFE OF

THE HERO OF CHANTILLY. The Soldiers' and Sallors' Protective League of Union County, N. J., held a grand rally last nigh n Library Hall, Elizabeth. Long before the time for the meeting the hall was crowded, many wome being in the audience, who joined heartily in the campaign singing with which the meeting was opened. Major Hugh W. Adams, chairman of the City Central Committee, introduced Major George W. Halstend as chairman of the meeting, who made a brief address presenting Major Henry M. Nevius, State Senator from Monmouth County, as the first speaker. Major Nevius delivered an excellent address upon the tariff, which was received with round after re applause. Elizabeth's next Mayor, Dr. William A Mack, was next presented, who made a few re-rks. City-Attorney Frank Bergen followed, speakmarks. ing of the necessity of a united National and city ticket.

The sensation of the evening, however, was made by Charles Burrows, who was the last speaker. After briefly stating the issues before the people, he said: Comrades and ladies and gentlemen, I you a letter which I have just received from Colonel Watts Kearny, son of that great, noble and illus trious man now under the sod, General Phil Kearny (great applause), and my answer to it." Mr. Kearny's circular, Mr. Burrows added :

On one point we are in accord, vir. : touching th honor and regard entertained by all old soldlers for the memory of your noble and gallant father, General Philip Kegrny. I sak did Grover Cleveland by word or act show that he was an admirer of, or in sympathy with the deeds of General Kegrny during the war! Or has Mr. Cleveland by word or deed shown that he has any tender regard for General Kearny's memory? Where was this Mr. Cleveland when your father was shat down at Chantilly and the vaterans you address were fighting for the preservation of the country? Grover Cleveland's ed is made up, and the veterans of the last war ar prepared to pass judgment upon it.

That he has been "honest and liberal in his attitude toward the old soldiers" is desied—instance, his signing the Mexican pension bill and vetoing the dependent pension bill, the former in the interest of men who had b in armed rebellion against the Government, the latter in the interest of needy men who had risked life to preserve the Government; that he presides with either dignity honesty or ability I deny. For dignity, witness the specia-cle of his presence in New-York electioneering for a second term; honesty, what has become of his Civil Service Reform pretensions? Ability, wherein is it shown? Possibly it going a fishing, certainly not in conducting a fishery treaty with a foreign Power. You say you " would not have it thought for a moment

Beware of imitations.

ASKING COOGAN TO WITHDRAW. | that you could give your support to a party or a man who did not cherish a loyal sentiment for the veterans," Pray, sir, how is it that you realize that you are doing so, as your own words clearly prove? I do not wish to

wrong you sir, but the tenor of your communication, coupled with the name of your honored father, brings to mind the lines of Pone.

"Few sons attain the praise of their great sires, and

most their sires disgrace." THE CASE OF M. GENET. A COMPARISON OF HIS TREATMENT WITH THAT

ACCORDED LORD SACKVILLE.

Washington, Oct. 31 (Special).-Perhaps the most

who was sent to this country as an Envoy from the sympathy of our citizens for the French Republic and Democratic party, and his party warmly sympathized with France and insisted that grafitude for Revolutionary favors commanded aid to France in her struggle so that Genet had the active support of a political party here. Washington, however, who was then President, exhibited his usual firmness, and in harmony with the principle of avoiding all entangling alliances enunciated in his celebrated Farewell Address, before the expiration the month in which Genet arrived issued a proclamation of neutrality, and when Genet threatened to appeal to the American people the President demanded his immediate recall. quest was promptly acceded to by the French Government, and M. Funchet was sent as Genet's successor. Lord sackville's position differs from that of M. Genet in that, though the Administration and the freetrade leaders of the Democratic party may have secretly rejoiced over the assistance he was endeavor ing to render them, the great mass of the people, without to party affiliations, at once ty resented the Minister's atte-terfere with the free exercise of dignantly right of suffrage in this country. There is also a wide difference in the treatment of Genet by Washington and the course of Mr. Cleveland toward Lord Sackville. In the former instance there was prompt, vigorous patriotic action; in the latter there has been hesi tancy, temporizing delay, and finally a deliberate insult to a friendly power while diplomatic negotiations were pending. This action, too, was so plainly for political effect that it is condemned even by those most friendly to the President. The fact that the course resorted to yesterday was taken at the urgent equest of the Democratic leaders is now so well established and so generally believed that its effect upon

the Irish-American voters for whose benefit it was nainly intended will be entirely lost. It may not be uninteresting in connection with this whole controversy to recall what Secretary Bayard thought of the British Government only two short years ago, and to ask one's self how he reconciles his opinion then entertained of it with the present course of the Administration, for which he apparently is willing to assume all the credit, if credit there be. Mr. Bayard's real opinion of the character of the British Government in its international relations was British Government in its international relations was fully disclosed by three words in one of his letters to Sir Lionel Sackville West in 1886, published in "The Foreign Relations" for that year. The letter referred to relates to the seizure of the fishing schooner Everett Steele, of Gloucester, by the Canadians on september 10, 1886. Mr. Bayard, in bringing this outrage to the notice of the Minister, takes pains to say that he is confident that it was not the act of the "wise, humane and magnanimous government" represented by the Minister, thus apologizing, in fact, for troubling his Government with the matter. But what is most observable are the same words with which he characterizes the British Government, "wise, humane and magnanimous," No American Secretary of State ever gave that Government such a certificate of good character in its international relations.

WHERE ARE THE CLEVELAND BETTING MEN NOW !

An amusing incident took place in the "betting ring" of the Hoffman House last evening. Ex-Judge George M. Curtis was looking for bets on Indiana, and he offered three bets of \$100 each that General Harrison would carry that State, shaking three crisp onehundred-dollar notes under the noses of Democratic wagerers as he walked around the corridor. A neatlydressed, pale-faced young man wearing glasses came hearing the word "Indiana" emphasized, elbowed his way through the crowd and said he would bet \$100 the Judge's friends, when the question of who should hold the stakes proved a stumbling block to the final proceedings. Mr. Curtis wanted "Billy" Edwards, but the young man objected because he didn't know "Billy." But he pulled out his money and offered to put it up with the clerk behind the desk. While the principals were disputing, the Judge accused his opponent of trying to back out.

"I knew," he said, "you wouldn't bet against Har-

rison."

"What!" exclaimed the other, "Bet against Harrison! Of course not. I am betting on Harrison. I am betting that Harrison earlies Indiana."

When it was seen that both men were trying to bet the same way, and on the Republican candidates, a shout want up that might have been heard in Harlem. Then the Judge and the young stranger joined forces and went about looking for bets together.

REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS IN CONNECTICUT. Voluntown, Conn., Oct. 31 (Special).-Congressman Charles A. Russell addressed a large and wideawake meeting of Republicans, on the tariff, here to-day.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 31.-In this Democrati Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 31.—16 fins Democratic stronghold the Harrison and Morton Club held to-night a rousing meeting, at which General George A sheridan and Morgan G. Bulkeley, the latter the candidate for Governor, were the speakers. It seems quite likely that this place will give Harrison a small majority, on account of the number of old-time Democrats who will support him. Heretofore it always went Democratic by about fifty majority.

NOMINATIONS IN AND ABOUT THE CITY. Assembly—XIIIth District, Frederick S. Gibbs (Rep.); Vth District, Charles White (United Laber) indersed by Republicans; XVIth District, Thomas M. Hart (C. D. XIVth District, Louis H. Bold (Rep.). Aldermen-Vth District, Audley J. Mooney (Rep.); XVIth District, Joseph Murray (C. D.); XIVth District,

RALLYING POINTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

or C Bumberger (Hop.).

A mass-meeting of the Irish-American Anti-Cleveland and Protective League of the XVIIth Assembly District was held last night at Wender's Casine, Forty-fourth-st, and Ninth-ave. John F. Gibson presided, and rousing speeches were made by T.L. Murphy, Judge T.J. Mackey, South Carelina, Wilson Berryman and Eugene P. core, president of the Young Men's Republican Club of

the XVIIth Assembly District.
Richmond, Ind., Oct. 31 (Special).—John Robbins and
Major J. S. Ostrander addressed an audience of 1,590 people at Economy this evening. Mr. Robbins devoted one hour to State Issues, while Major Ostrander spoke upor the records of both parties, dwelt upon the tariff, and discussed the Sackville letter. The meeting was a comple-

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 31 (Special.)-The Republican to-night eclipsed all previous efforts of either in this campaign. The column was fully a mile party in this campaign. The column was fully a mil in length, and was led by Colonel Robert J. Hamilton chief marshal. A dozen bands furnished hispiring music The business men of the city, numbering several hundred parched in solid battalion. Most of the principal business the window panes were brilliant with candles and colored lanterns. In the McKnight district many beautiful ableaus were given by children. The parade lasted everal hours, and wound up with a rousing banquet at

NOT GUILTY OF ABANDONING THE COOK AT SEA. Boston, Oct. 31 .- In the Court of United States commissioner Hallett this morning Andrew J. Mc Kenzie, master of the schooner Senator Saulsbury, was tried on a charge of abandoning his cook, Andrew Johnsen, while off the Grand Banks, and was discharged. It was shown that the cook left volun-tarity, after a dispute on board. Johnson took a dory and went to a vessel lying at anchor near by, ing he quarrel he drew a knife on the captain.

LITIGATION OVER A GOLD MINE SETTLED St. Louis, Oct. 31 .- The attachment suit brought by the Knowles Interest in the Oregon Gold Mining Company against Jonathan Bourne, jr., of Portland, Ore., for \$375,000, was dismissed to-day at the cost of plaintiffs. This was the result of a settlement of all conflicting claims in reference to the property. DROWNED WHILE TRYING TO SAVE HIS MATE

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 31 .- Last night while taking a boat in on the Constellation, an apprentice named Cooksic, from Greenpoint, L. I., fell overboard.

ANOTHER THEATRE ADDED TO HIS LONG LIST. Albany, N. Y., Oct. 31 .- A contract has been made by F. F. Proctor, of this city, by which he will control the Worccster, Mass., Theatre, for ten years, in connection with his New-England circuit of theatres. Mr. Proctor is new said to control individually more theatres than any other man in the world. He has sixteen theatres under his control. He has

Newport, R. I., Oct. 31 .- The Newport Casino was closed to-night for the winter, after a prosperous

CLOSING OF THE NEWPORT CASINO.

season. Quite a number of summer cottagers still

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

STEAM-HEATED CARS ON THE CENTRAL. The stove as a means of heating cars on the New York Central Raliroad will soon be obsolete. After testing various methods of steam heating the company has decided upon a system combining st of construction and management. A two-inch iron steam pipe runs under each of the cars, connection between the cars being made with a metallic joint and a sleeve. This main pipe connects with a sysof pipes inside each car, one running lengthw of the car with branch pipes extending under the seats. At the centre of each of the interior pipes is a key by which the steam from the main pipes can be cut off, thus reducing the temperature of a car without interfering with that of cars more distant from the locomotive, which is the source of the steam supply. Since the advent of cold weather all the cars composing the New-York and Chicago vestibule limited and the New-York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis fast express, besides a large number of the local trains running on the various parts of the road, have been successfully heated by this means. In a short time all the drawing-room, sleeping and dining cars, passenger coaches, and the baggage, mail, express and postal cars in service on the line will be fully equipped with the steam-heating appliance.

HOW THEY GRAB AMERICAN SECURITIES!

Subscriptions for \$4,400,000 Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railway first mortgage bonds guarantee by the Union Pacific Railway, were closed abruptly yesterday by a dispatch from London which stated that the amount had been taken. The success of the loan is remarkable in view of the efforts made against the legality of the issue. The Union Pacific would not have been affected seriously by a failure because its sale to the bankers who have markete the bonds was absolute. Indirectly the credit of the company might have suffered from a failure, because it would have been urged that the Union Pacific indorsement possessed no value. The promptness with which the bonds were taken by investors in Fur-pe and in this country is an answer to the "bear" questions about the validity of the guarantee. The largest subscriptions abroad were made in Amsterdam, and in this country. in Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OLD COLONY ROAD

Boston, Oct. 31 .- The directors of the Old Colony Railroad Company met to-day, approved the annua report and transacted some routine business. The report covers only six months' operations of the Boston and Providence Railroad. It shows the gross earnings to have been \$6,322,628; the net earnings, \$1,084,961; the balance, \$877,125, and a (credited to the improvement account) of \$74,361. The balance of the surplus account remains as before, \$762,515, and includes the net earnings from June 1 1888. The balance credit to the improvement account on September 1, 1888, is \$414,459; and the sum of these two balances represents the surplus in the report to the Railroad Commissioners. The gain in the gross earnings, including the business of the Bos ton and Providence Road for the corresponding six months in 1887, was \$448.672. The road carried 14.684.497 passengers and 2.410.336 tons of freight during the year. The balance sheet shows assets of during the 1 825,623,710. The yearly meeting of the stockholders of the

Massachusetts Railroad Company was held to-day. old Board of Directors were unanimously re-elected, and later they re-elected S. N. Aldrich president and George F. Seymour secretary and treasurer.

St. Louis, Oct. 31 (Special).—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway passed out of the control of the Missouri Pacific this evening. The receivers, Messrs. Eddy and Cross, are in the city and will formally take possession of the line to-morrow. There will be no division of the road, and the receivers will have equal jurisdiction over the whole system. The policy of the receivers is to work in harmony with the Missouri Pacific. Receiver Cross says that there will be no default in the interest due in December.

A RAILROAD MAN ON "THE NEW-YORK TIMES." Robert L Chamberlaine, of Baltimore, is one of many persons interested in the Norfolk and Western Railroad who has noticed a misstatement about the earnings, published in "The New-York Times" October 22. He says in a letter that he has called the attention of "The Times" to the mistake, and in evident desperation adds: " 'The Times' evidently doesn't care to publish anything favorable, but never lets an opportunity go by for publishing anything calculated to destroy confidence in railway shares." MISCRITANEOUS DAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 31.—The annual report of the directors of the Connecticut River Railroad Company, as approved at a meeting of the directors this afternoon, shows that the total income for the year was \$1,035,669, against \$973,207 last year. The current operating expenses have been \$349,055, and for construction and equipment \$238,707 was ex-

Parsons sections, and J. W. Maxwell, of the lines south of Parsons.

Washington, Oct. 31.-A letter has been sent by Washington, Oct. 31.—A letter has been sent by direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the railroad and telegraph companies affected by the act placing the telegraph lines of the railroad which received Government aid under the control of the Commission, calling their attention to the fact that they have not compiled with the provisions of the act requiring them

to file with the Commission copies of contracts and certain other information relative to the use of these telegraph lines. Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 31 (Special).-It is said that the Bufalo and Williamsville Railread will be built next spring. Contractor McIntire, of Bufalo, is making preparations to begin the line. Philadelphia, Oct. 31 (Special).—In Thirl Street to-day it

was stated that the recent decline in the price of Reading 3d preference bonds had caused some uncasiness among th helders, and that they intended to form an organization and insist upon their rights, under the mortgage, of examining the company's books in case the interest is n paid in February. The Reading officials were reticent on the subject, saying only that nothing had been decided upon in reference to the payment of interest on the various series of preference bonds.

various series of preference bonds.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31.—The International Railway Association, now in session in this city, has agreed upon rates and rules governing Texas traffic. Rates on cotton from Texas. rates and rules government reason parts will be based from Texas common points to foreign parts will be based on the sum of the lowest locals by any route. The minimum rate on moss pressed in bales, Galveston to Denver, Trinidad and intermediate points, 75 cents pe 100 pounds. The rate on cattle from common points in Texas to Shreveport will, on November 5, be made \$50 per standard car. In the passenger department the rate on 1,000-mile tickets has been fixed at 2 1-2 cents a mile,

tickets limited to six months from date of issue.

Pittsburg. Oct. 31 (Special).—The board of director of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, accompanied by representatives of the lessee, left Pittsburg is special train of three cars this morning on an inspection tour. The entire road from here to Chicago wil be traversed and the trip will occupy three days

A NOVEL BOSTON BURGLARY RECALLED. Boston, Oct. 31.-The police have succeeded in ar

resting all the thieves alleged to have been connected with the \$5,000 robbery at Maynard's jewelry store No. 16 Brattle Square, on October 16. The men now under arrest are Peter Drohan and James Lowery. who are supposed to be the men who used whitewas and a stepladder and got off with the jewelry; and Robert Tate, who is alleged to have received the stolen goods. The two men who are arrested on the charge of having executed the most novel piece of daylight burglary ever operated in Boston, have criminal records.

TRIAL OF CHARLES B. WHITING. Worcester, Mass., Oct. 31-In the Superior Criminal Court this morning the trial of Charles B. Whiting, he Worcester banker charged with embezzlement was begun. District-Attorney Gaskill, in opening. said the Commonwealth knew what had become of the bonds alleged to have been taken by the defendant. They were given on June 9, 1888, as security for debt, and two weeks ago the defendant's counsel went and purchased them.

HEBREWS TO HAVE SERVICES IN ENGLISH. The consecration services of the Arthur Memorial School and Synagogue, No. 183 West Eightieth-st., were held last evening. At the close of the dedication exer-cises, the memorial service was read by the Rev. II Veid, minister of the congregation, and the evening ser-vice by the Rev. D. Cabn, charan of the Adath Israe gregation. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. H. P. Mendes. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. A. S. Isnacs, B. Drachman and M. Maisner. sident of the society, Joseph Arthur Levy, in out lining the policy of the synagogue, stated that it would

FOR THE COOD OF OTHERS. I make this statement. I suffered with severe kidney and bladder complaint and painful gravel deposits. I used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rendout,

used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., with this seault. The disease has relaxed its hold, and I look forward to spending the belonce of my life free from bodily torture and with a heart grateful for the medicine, which affords me so piecasult a prospect.—Rev. S. C. Chandler, Lebanon Springs, N. Y. If your druggist does not keep the medicine, address the proprietor, Rondout, N. Y. Price \$1, 6 for \$45. DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

Mary J. Holmes' new story, " Mildred's Ambition," a story of social ambition, by the most popular storywriter in America. Every mother should read it and

cosm is irresistible. She keeps the reader convulsed with her sharp hits-spiced with pure fun, strong cor

The opening chapters of each of the above will be found in the November number of the Ladies' Home Jour nal, now on the news-stands-six cents.

> CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA

be strictly orthodox, but that congregational singing and prayers and lectures

nent features of the services. INSTALLING THE REV. H. PRICE COLLIER

A UNITARIAN PASTOR IN BROOKLYN-MANY

CHURCHES INTERESTED IN THE EXERCISES. Services of much interest were held last evening in the Church of the Saviour in Pierrepont-st., Brooks lyn, in connection with the installation of the Rev. H. Price Cellier as pastor of the First Unitarian Congregational Society. A large audience listened to the exercises in which a number of eminent ministers of the denomination took part. The public services

were preceded by a council composed of pastors and delegates from a number of churches. Dr. Alfred P. Futnam presided and the Rev. James T. Bixby was scribe. The churches repres ated included All Souls', Messiah and Unity, of this city, the Second and Third of Brooklyn, the First of Youkers, and the First of Ringham, Mass. The call of the church and the acceptance of Mr. Collier were approved. Starkes Whiton, Savings Bank Commissioner of Boston, one of the delegates from the Hingham church, spoke of Mr. Collier's efficient work there. He also spoke of the amiable manners, estimable work and ladylike demeanor of Mrs. Collier.

The public services were opened with an invoca-tion by the Rev. Stephen H. Camp, and Scripture reading by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, both of Brook-lyn. Dr. Brooke Herford, of Boston, preached the sermon. His subject was "Access to God." Dr. Francis G. Peabody offered the installing prayer, praying that the new paster might be a leader of men and a disciple of Christ. The Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of this city, a classmate of Mr. Collier, gave williams, of this city, a classmate of Mr. Collier, gave the right hand of fellowship with an appropriate address. The Rev. Robert Collyer, of this city, gave the charge to the pastor. The cnarge to the people was jointly given by Drs. A. P. Putnam and F. A. Farley, each of whom retired from the pulpit of the Church of the Saviour after twenty-two years of service. Dr. Farley, who is nearly ninety years of age, said it would in all probability be his last appearance in the pulpit. The final prayer was made by the flev. Charles F. Russell, and Mr. Collier pronounced the benediction.

A GIANT AMONG THE SCHOONERS.

LENGTH TWO HUNDRED AND SINTY-FIVE FEET-FIVE MASTS ONE HUNDRED AND SEV-ENTY FEET HIGH.

Boston, Oct. 31 (Special).-The Great Eastern of schooners is building at Waldeboro, Maine. It will have five masts. About 150 men are at work on her to get her ready to be moved out before the river freezes. She will be known as the Governor Ames. Her owners are Oliver Ames, F. L. Ames and Oakes A. Ames, of Easton, Mass; William T. Hart, John Goldthwalte, Willard Dalrymple and Henry C. Delano, of Boston; S. H. Tingley, D. W. Davis, George Bucklin, John Heathcote, of Providence; George H. Chase, Edward K. Morse, Captain E. G. Davis ended.
St. Louis, Oct. 31.—Receivers Cross and Eddy will Chicago; Albert H. Winslow, of Taunton; Hon. F. H. Stevens, of Swansea; N. E. Davis & Son, of take charge of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Rail-road to-morrow morning. W. B. Lyons has been ap-pointed Division Superintendent of the Hannibal and Parsons sections, and J. W. Maxwell, of the a model of Albert H. Winslow, designer, of Texas A. Davis, of Somerset. Her lines were taken from a model of Albert H. Winslow, designer, of Taunton, Mass. The dimensions of the Governor Ames are as follows: Length of keel, 232 feet; length over all, 265 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet; depth, 21 feet; lower hold, 13 feet; between decks, 8 feet. Her tonnage register will be between 1,800 and 1,900, and her coal-carrying capacity, 3,000 tons on a draft of 20 feet, light-water draft of 9 feet. In the construction of the Ames 460 cubic tens of white oak timber of the best quality went into the frame. The outside planking of the Ames is 6 inchos thick, and at the gunwaie it is 71-2 inches, the heaviest planking ever put on a schooner. The control board is 53 feet long, 15 feet deep and 9 inches thick, and it is made of the best quality of white oak, in fastening the schooner 150 tons of bolt from will be used. A master-fastener of thirty years' experience says he never before saw so much from put into a vessel of her tonnage. For the loading and unloading of cargo, the Ames has nine hatchways, each 24 feet across deeks. The five lower mastsforemast, malomast, reizzenmast, figgermast and spankermast—are each 115 feet in length and 30 inches in diameter. The topmasts are 56 feet in length. The Jibboom is 75 feet long and 22 inches in diameter at the bowsprit cap. The schooner will spread 7,000 yards of canvas. She will be commanded by Captain C. A. Davis, of Somerset, Mass. white oak timber of the best quality went into the

SHOT BY VIOLATORS OF THE GAME LAW. Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 31.—The fifth mysterious mun-der in as many months is reported from Cariton County. The body of John Groshart, a well-known ranchman, has been found in an isolated spot with a builet-hole in the brain. He had trouble with hunters, who slaughtered for the hides and horns, and is supposed that they waylaid and shot him.

BULLOCK VS. GRADY.

THE SHAM AND HUMBUG PRETENCE THAT SOUTH LEENERS CANNOT BE REPUBLICANS ON ACCOUNT OF THE NEGRO VOTE. Interview with Governor Bullock, in The Atlanta

Constitution.

The cry of "negro supremacy" and "social equality" has heretofore been skilfully used for a purpose, but those of us who are old enough to have had actual experience need not be assured that no white person with safficient standing in his community to have exercised the patriarchal relation of master to slave ever had any personal fear of his former, servant becoming his superior or his social equal. These are questions above and beyond statute law, and even the framers of the reconstruction constitution put in the fundamental law—added by the vote of every negro delegate—that the social status of the chitzen shall never be the subject of legislation.

Our safety is in seeing to it that the negro citizen has equal opportunities with regard to all public advantages, and that our prejudices of caste do not debar him from the lawful use of his education and his property.

The letablicent tax paying negro is no more liable.

tages, and that our prejudices of caste do not debar him from the lawful use of his education and his property.

The intelligent tax-paying negro is no more liable to debauch his franchise than any other citizen with similar environments. And impurity of blood is not wholly chargeable to the black race. The statisties of our schools and of our tax books prove that our citizens of African descent are fully abreast with the progress made by emigrants from foreign lands who make their homes and acquire their citizenship in America, and we, as native white Americans, have no more cause to fear danger to our Republicant Institutions from one than from the other. In fact, I confess a preference for the peaceful, law-abiding native black American, who was raised among us, over the foreign anarchist who comes here to make war against all law and order. And the balance of credit by con, rarison is to our "brother in black" who has gained knowledge and prosperity, and made progress as a citizen in spite of a prejudice that is stronger than judgment or law.

Arain, without any partisan bias in the matter, I must dissent from my brilliant friend Grady's conclusions as to the danger to us in the event of General Harrison's election. The fact cannot be disputed that the worst elements of society, the slums in the three great cities—New-York, ilrooklyn and Jersey City—united with the best elements of society here—elements which make up the "sold South"—elected the present Administration by a narrow majority, and the chief hope for its perpetuation is based upon the same sources. In my opinion the best interests of our republic."

The Best Polets,

The Best Points.

The make, the fit, the low price and the excellent wear, cannot be had in miscellaneous sales of clothing. Our own celebrated make of black, blue and brown Imperial plain beaver over coats at the low price of \$14 bear off the pain for all these points.

HACKETT, CARHAHT & CO.